NEW TO VALL TARREST STREET VILL BAY OF THE

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF POLITICAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

Circular from Gen. O. O. Howard.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Consideration of the Reconstruction Resolves Postponed till Wednesday.

The Colorado Veto will Come Up on Tuesday,

THE SHERMAN LOAN BILL TO BE TAKEN UP TO-DAY.

Investigation of the Freedmen's Bureau Ordered by

Condition of the Tax Bill and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 21, 1866 THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

ate to-day for fortifications was \$1,540,000. Among the Hems was one for the fort near Detroit, \$50,000; at Oswego, \$50,000; outlet of Lake Champlain, \$50,000; Fort Schuyler, \$30,000; Willett's Point, \$50,000; Fort Hamilten, \$30,000; Fort Tompkins, \$50,000; Sandy Hock, \$50,000; Fort Millin, \$.5,000; for platforms for large caliter cannon in important harbor defenses, \$100,000; for survey of Northern and North-Western lakes, \$50,000; for purchase of sites for sea coast defenses, \$35,000. PAYMASTER WALKER,

appointed by the President into the Regular Army, is the brother-in-law of Mr. Blaine, Representative from Maine. THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

. The House, pending the Appropriation bill for the Freedmen's Bureau and the garbled statements published as the report of Gens. Steadmen and Fallerton, to-day ordered a Special Committee of five to go South and examine into its operations and workings. The Senate will no doubt agree to it, and the Committee will start at

which increases the total pay and emclaments to near THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Jenekes of Rhode Island will to-morrow again call up his Bankrupt bill, and make another attempt to pass it. He seems sanguine of success.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Senator Sherman will to-morrow call up his funding bill, and make a speech in its favor, but no vote will be had, and on Wednesday the Constitutional amendments will be the special order, and the funding bill will have to

The serenade to Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet was tonight again postponed on account of the non-arrival of Secretary Seward, out of whom a speech is wanted. It may come off to-morrow evening, but will most likely be again postponed until Wednesday evening.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL. The President having to-day signed the Post-Office Appropriation bill, it is now a law; consequently the Johnson papers must hereafter live without Government charity,

drags its slow length along, and its tediousness has compelled the House to adopt night sessions, which will probably enable them to get through it this week. VIRGINIA COURTS.

The idea that the bill for the removal of the United States Courts from Norfolk to Richmond has any especial bearing on the case of Jeff. Davis, is erroneous. There is no fit place in Norfolk to hold the Court, its proper location being Richmond. It was removed from there during the war, and is now returned.

DECEASE OF A RICHMOND PAPER. The Richmond Republic, once a loyal Union paper, but which has lately tried to sustain the President's policy, died to-day, leaving none to regret its demise.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Granger has been sent to East Tennessee by the disposed to make treason and murder and aron od our. (meaning Unionists) know that the war is over if he has

THE MIANTONOMAIL.

Commander Reaumont, of the United States Steamer Miantonomah, in a recent report to the Navy Department from Halifax, states that the conduct of the Vessel in the rough weather experienced on the veryage, confirmed the opinions previously expressed by him in a commandation to the Department, that she is an excellent sea-local, as safe and more conformable than any vessel in which had ever performed service. Since the arrival of the Miantonomah at Halifax, she has been visited by the naval and military suthorities, all of whom have turnificated in strong terms their admiration of the vessel. All reports which have been received at the Navy Department testify in strong terms to the sea-going qualities of the arm-clad vessel, the experiences being much easier than arm-clad vessel, the experiences being much easier than

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Minister to the Reputhe of Mexico had a long interview with the President to-day.

NAYAL CAPTURES.

By the acts of July and August, 1801, all property of the citizens in insurrectionary States, found therein, and all vessels belonging to insurgents, were required, when captured to be forfeited, and the proceeds of sale paid into the Treasury for the use of the United States. The proseeds of large captures of such property, amounting to several millions of dollars, are claimed by military and naval officers, and they are accordingly taking measures through the Admiralty Courts to have the property conformed and alludged to their own use and that of the Naval Pension Fund. The question is now pending before the Supreme Court whether such property, and so raptured, should be forfeited to the United States, or for the benefit of the captors. In view of these facts the House of Representatives not long ago directed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold a distribution of proceeds until the jedical question shall be determined, and requested him to take such means as in his judgmont might seem proper to have the claims of the United States, in such cases, fully heard. The Secretary in response, says: "If does not appear by the files of the Treasury Department that the receipts of any such property as is described in the House resolution have been chained by officers of the army, nor does it distinctly appear how much, if any, has been claimed by officers of the navy. St. Aunoired and eighty-seven prize cases have been decreed, amounting to nearly \$43,000,000, which amount, deducting say, one-half credited to the Navy Pension fand, has been paid as follows: Amount paid officers of the Navy, \$1,762,000, and to enlisted men of the navy, \$5,341,000, or a total of \$10,103,000. The files of the proceeds of property comprehended in the scope of the next of July and August, 1861, inasmuch as that fact is not distinctly shown by the certificates of distribution, and can be ascertained only by ex

of the Navy, shall be ordered by the Court to be paid into the Treasury to be distributed according to the decree of the Court, which the Secretary says in this respect seems to leave no discretion to the Department. It further appears that 32 cases remain pending in the United States Supreme Court and 268 cases in the Circuit or District Courts; in all 360 cases, all of them nominally cases of prizes of war, but more or less of which may be cases of revenue forfeiture under the acts of July and August. The amount in litigation is equal to \$9.500,000. The Secretary has taken steps to investigate the character of all these cases.

THE GIFT OF THE STEAMER VANDERBILT.

The President to-day sent a Message to Congress, containing correspondence between Secretary Seward and Commodore Vanderbilt. The former sent a letter, dated April 17, 1865, to the latter, thanking him for the generous gift of the steamer Vanderbilt during the late war, and saying it was now his pleasing duty to forward the gold medial authorized by Congress, and that the Commodore could not fair to cherish the prond consciousness of having, by the act referred to, rendered his country signal service at a critical period in its history.

The Commodore replied at length, expressing the satisfaction with which he has received the procious teken of remembrance.

CIRCULAR FROM GRY, DOWARD.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN, HOWARD,
Gen, Howard to they issued the following circular:

Was DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF RESUGLES,
FREEMEN AND ARANDONED LAND.

CINCULAR NO. 4.—In order to answer numerous inquiries from efficers, agents and others and, if possible, prevent missunderstanding with regard to the change of organization in this fureau, this circular is issued.

First: The Commissioner recommended some time since that the functions of a Military commander of a State and Assistent Commissioner be exercised by the same officer, wherever practicable this is being effected as in Virginia and Mississipph. It is not done in condemnation of the Assistant Commissioners, who bave labered hard and successfully but to scenie more prompt and effective administration than can otherwise be done.

Scood. The Commissioner calls the attention of all officers

but to secure more prompt and effective amministrative can otherwise be done.

Second. The Commissioner calls the attention of all officers officially to the reports in circulation as to acts of severity and cruckly toward the freedmen on their part, as to carelessness in readering their monthly accounts and other offenses. Every officer or agent afreedy accused shall have the opportunity of a therough studiestion before a Court Martial; but the occasions fortune it this are to be deprecated, and they must be forestalled by a thorough system of inspection and a prompt removal of every unfaithful officer.

Taira' Special attention is again called to the difficult duty of caring for the indigent. Where intense anxiety nevals to get rid of the Bureau, surery State and County officers will make some arrangement to relieve the General Government this expense. If the County officers or Overseers of the Peor will adopt the proper measures, the industrial and Government

of labor was arranged, the Commissioner urged the forming of joint companies for the encuragement of the emigration of those acceptomed to free labor so as to afford promptly as many examples as possible of the successful employment of negroes under a free system. Apparently in keeping with these regulations, a few officers have invested their 9 a means ionity with citizens in the painting interest, I know of no law or regulation of the Army or of this Bureau against this. Yet it will almost inevitably lead to correptions it has already to bifter accessibles. Hereafter such investments within their own jurisdiction by officers on duty in this Bureau are strictly prohibited.

Major General and Commissioner.

THE PARBONING BUSINESS.

Major-General and Commissioner.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS.

Commodere Leon Smith of the late Confederate Navy, who was in command of the naval delenses of Texas, was pardened to-day by the President on the recommendations of Senators Stewart, Nye, MoDongall, Howard, Reverdy Johnson, Chandler, Ramsey, Cragin, Edmonds, Poland, Yates, Nesmith, and the Hon. D. C. McRuer.

The President this morning also ordered a warrant of pardon to issue to Henry A. Bragg of Jefferson City, Monley and the second second commended as deserving of elemency by Senator Henderson and the Hon. H. T. Blow of Missouri.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 21, 1806. THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

The Senate Military Committee have made an amendment to the House bill creating the grade of General, which increases the total pay and emplanents to near

eral in the United States Army, who mammeded, it reads as follows:

Section I. That the grade of General of the Army of the United States he and the same is hereby revived, and that the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to append, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a General of the Army of the United States, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, salli and ability, who, being commissioned as General, may be authorized under the direction and daring the pleasure of the President to command the armies of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the pay proper of the General shall be \$400 per month, and his abbevance for feed and quarters when his headquarters are in Washington, shall be at the rate of \$500 per month and his other allowances in all respects the same as are allowed to the Lieutenaut General by the second section of the act approved February 23 [Fol. entitled an act reviving the grade of Lieutenaut General in the United States Army, and the Chief of Staff to the General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General in the Lieutenaut General commanding the armies of the United States, estitled as act to provide for a Chief of Staff to the Staff to the Lieutenaut General commanding the armies of the United States, is hereby repealed and the same General may appoint upon his staff such number of alids, not exceeding six as he may ladge proper, who shall each have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of Cavairy, and it is berely provided that Is lieu of the staff now allowed by law to the Lieutenaut General, be shall be entitled to two sids and one military secretary, each to have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenaut General health of Cavairy.

Mr. RAMBOY introduced a bill requiring agents of the

HONDS OF POST-OFFICE AGENTS. ides, that special agents, employed in collecting

or disbursing the public moneys accrating from passages shall give bond in such sum and with such security as the Postmaster-General may require.

shall give bond in such sum and with such secarty state.

Postmaster-General may require.

SCRVEYS.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill to provide for surveys of the Upper Mississippi and Minne-ota Rivers.

It appropriates \$15,000, or so much as is necessary to survey these rivers, the work to be done under the superintendence of the Secretary of War.

The bill was read and postponed until to-morrow.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Mr. WILLIAMS offeed a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing by law for a uniform and effective mode of election of United States Senators by the Lexislators of the respective States.

Approximents To THE MILLTARY ACADEMY.

Wane said that Mr. Buchanan's veto of the Home

it due to the dignity of the President to consider it and decide it now.

Mr. WADE said he would be frank with Mr. Hendricks on this as on all other questions. He would say that he (Wade) was a friend of the measure. Notwithstanding the veto of the Presiden, he had come to the conclusion that the Territory of Colorado ought to be admitted as a State for a good many reasons that might be assigned that would not be proper to argue now. He did not think the bill as likely to be successful now as at some fature time, and he was therefore opposed to taking it up.

Mr. HENDERSON said that on this question the people of Colorado had once voted against a State government, and afterward reconsidered that vote. Then the Senate had voted against Colorado, and afterward reconsidered that vote. He was now in favor of giving the President a reasonable time to withdraw his voto, that he, too, might reconsider.

consider.
Mr. FESSENDEN wished simply to remark that while opall, FESSENDEN wished simply to remark that while op-posed to the admission of Colorado, and while ready to proceed to the consideration of the veto, there was no dis-courtesy whatever in its postponement. The question was not one of courtesy, but one of business. He utterly repelled the idea of intentional discourtesy to the Presi-duct

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1866.

The stay week.

THE PORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PESSENDER wished to call up the Fortification Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman hoped that the bill would not be taken up. He came here understanding that the report of the Reconstruction Committee was to be acted on. He had heard no reasons why that order should be postponed. If the Senate could not take up the Reconstruction question, he hoped it would take up the Reconstruction proposition until Wednesday. He (Fessenden) was opposed to Mr. Sherman's Loan bill, and he would oppose its consideration until he received some information which he had sent for no the Treasury Department.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Morrill called up a bill to meorporate the Academy of Music of Washington, D. C., which was passed.

DISTRICT BILLS.

A number of District of Columbia kills were taken up

and passed.
THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.
The House resolution for a joint Committee to investigate Freedmen's Bureau affairs was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lawrence (Orio) introduced, under the call of States for hals, balls to protect the right of action of loy al citizens, to define and panish crimes, and to anecod the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, which were read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciars.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. DUMENT introduced a bell to amend the National Currency Act of June 3, 1864, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Thownsings introduced a bill to amend an net granting the right of way over the military reservation at Fort Gratict, Michigan, which was read twice and reterred to the Committee on Commerce.

to the Committee on Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO MAUS.

Mr. McRega introduced a foint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay an additional salary to letter-carriers of San Francisco, which was read twice and referred to the Post-Office Committee.

Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill relating to Acting Assistant Surgeons in the United States Army, providing for additional compensation to all past surgeons and playsicians engaged under contracts by the Government, which

the resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis (N.Y.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of excepting the currency of State bonds, outstanding on the last of July, from the tax of 10 per cent now provided by law until the 1st day of July, 1807, or some day previous thereto.

MR. MCLURG'S RESOLVES.

The call of States for resolutions, which commenced on the 5th of February last, and progressing a lattle each Monday, having been concluded, the next business in order was the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. McClurg Mo.) on the 5th of February, and which then was laid over for one day under the rule, declaring that the continued contumney of the secoling States renders it necessary to everese Congressional legislation in order to give the local citizens of those States protection in their natural and personal rights enumerated in the Constitution, and, in addition thereto, makes it necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to makes it necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to makes the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to makes the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to make the necessary to ke

y of the nation; ther fore,

Resired, That it he referred to the joint Committee on Reonstruction to inquire, into the expediency of lenying source
indicas on the seconding States to definy the extraordinary
agencies that would otherwise be imposed on the Green's
covernment, and test said Committee be lastructed to report

Second: Tent the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people require that just and adequate posalities be affixed to the violation of law, and that penalities be inflicted upon transgressors, not for the purpose of retaliation or revenge, but to insure subordination and obedience.

Third: That this House will stand by and sustain the President in exceeding the laws of the United States upon a sufficient number of the leading Rebels in each of the States lately in insurrection against the National Government, to vindicate the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of the loyal people, and to warn the refractory for all time to come.

Mr. Niblack suggested that the resolutions were too indefinite, and that the House should inform the President about how many Rebels he should have executed. The "previous question" being moved and seconded, the resolutions were agreed to without a division.

the resolutions were agreed to without a division.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

The next basiness in order was the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Defrees of Indiana on the 36th of February, and which was then laid over under the rule, declaring that it is the opinion of the House that Congress has no Constitutional right to fix the qualification of electors in the several States.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.) moved to lay the resolution on the sales and culled for the years and now.

alt. Robusts. 4. Impedable, and called for the yeas and mays.

The motion was lost by Yeas 12, Nays 97.

Mr. Branneure (Conn.) said it was a judicial question, and moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RANNALL, (Pa.) said it was not a judicial but a Con-

under eath, to employ a stenographer and clerk, and directing the Sergeant at-Arms of the House or Senate, or one of the Deputies of either to accompany the Committee, the Committee to have power to report at any time, and its expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund of both Houses in equal proportion.

Mr. Ross (III.) objected, saying he thought it better to leave the matter to Gens. Grant and Sherman.

Mr. ELFOT moved to suspend the rules in order to enable him to offer the resolution.

The rules were suspended by a vote of \$2 to 29—two-thirds voting in favor thereof.

The resolution was then offered and adopted by a vote of \$3 to 27.

On motion of Mr. Schinck (O.), the Schale joint resolution, passed May 18, authorizing the Adjutant-General of the State of Ohio to distribute through the mails free of postage, to veteran soldiers reënlisted in Ohio, certain medals fruished by the General Assembly of that State, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times, and passed.

been vetoed.

Mr. SUMNER again expressed himself in favor of the immediate consideration of the Veto Message. Mr. Wade had said he was in favor of the bill notwithstanding the veto. He (Sumner) was opposed to the bill notwithstanding the veto. He coals not do otherwise than oppose the admission of any State whose Constitution was it variance with the Declaration of Ladependence.

Mr. Johnson asked that some day be fixed for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Wave disclaimed any intention to be discourteens to the President. He wished to do the best he could for a bill of which he was in favor. When the Schate was full, he would be willing to take it up.

The question was, on motion, made the special order for Tuesday week.

The fortification appropriation bill.

MR. ELDRIDGE.

MR. ELDRIDGE Wish, desired to offer a mock resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three members to proceed to Mobile and investigate the circumstances of a row among the negroes in a church in that city.

Objection was made, and Mr. Morrill, who had the floor, declined to yield to a motion to suspend the rules.

COLLECTING DIRECT TAXES.

Mr. Garfeld (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to farmish the House information as to the collection of the direct tax in States lately in insurrection, what amount of such tax has been collected in the several States, what amount of property is held by the Government under sales, and how much has been received from such sales.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Wis.), amended by Mr. Garfill, it was ordered that from and after to-morrow

On motion of Mr. Morrilla (Wis.), amended by Mr. Garfillo, it was ordered that from and after to-increw the House take a recess each day from 4½ to 7½ o'clock.

PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. Garfield (N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for making the town of Whitehall, New-York, a port of delivery, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WHITE HOUSE AFFARS.

On motion of Mr. Spalding (Ohio) the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the bill to authorize the President to appoint certain officers of his household and fixing their salaries, and the bill came before the House for action.

It authorizes the President to appoint certain officers of his household, to employ one Assistant-Screetary and a number of clerks not exceeding four. The Frieders Secretary of the President is to be paid an annual salary of \$1,000, the Assistant-Screetary an annual salary of \$1,000, each of the Clerks an annual salary of \$1,000, each of the Clerks an annual salary of \$1,000, each of the household an annual salary of \$1,000, each of the household an annual salary of \$1,000.

Mr. STEVENS (Pt.) asked what the stenographer was

Mr. STEVENS (Pt.) asked what the stenographer was

Mr. STEVENS (Pt.) asked what the stenographer was

for.
Mr. SPALDING replied: For short-hand writing.
Mr. SPALDING replied: For the President.
Mr. SPALDING replied: For the President.
Mr. SPALDING replied: For the Amendment was not reported by the Commutee on Appropriations.
Mr. SPALDING withdraw the amendment, and the bill

Mr. SPALDING withdrew the anchement, and the brass passed by a vote of 80 to 28.

Those voting in the negative were as follows:
Messix, Ashley (chio, Baker, Brandegee, Bromwell, Clarke Carsas), Cob. Cook, Henderson, Hubbard (Lowa), Hubbard, Hubbard, Kelley, Kelle, Loon, McClarr, McKee, Mergrand, Perham, Plants, Price, Sawyer, Schenck, Siona, rewbridge, Upson, Williams and Wilson (Pa.)

Mr. STRVENS did not vote.
On motion of Mr. GARTIELD the title was amended by harging the words "of his household" into "of the Ex-

ecutive Mansion."

BANKING.

Mr. Demont (Ind.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to Inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the national banking act as requires a redemption of the circulating notes of such banks abroad.

The SPLIKER presented a message from the President transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Comchens Vanderbilt of New York relative to the joint resolution of the 28th of January on the subject of the gift of the steamer Vanderbilt to the United States.

passage of the bill to reorganize the Federal Judiciary.

Mr. Lawrence (Pa.), presented a petition from the citizens of Green County. Pa., asking greater protection to American wood, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TAX ON BANKS.

Mr. CONKING presented a petition of A. P. Seymour and others, praying a change of the law taxing circulation of State banks; which was referred to the Committee on

The paragraph in reference to engines was including the boiler, and or railroad cars, a tax of five per centum advalogement, provided that when the boilers or tubes, wheels, three axies belts, shalts, cranks, wrists or head-lights of engines or cars shall have been once assessed and a tax previously paid thereon, the amount so paid shall be deducted from the taxes on the faushed engine or car.

The paragraph in respect to wine was amended so as to read; "the wine made of grapes further advanced than judge or must, a tax of five cents per gallout; Proceeding That when grape judge or must is sold immediately from the vireyard to vintners, it shall not be taxed."

Mr. Servess (Pa.) moved to strike out the whole paragraph of this constry, if

the virey and to vintners, it shall not be taked.

Mr. Sinverse (Pa.) moved to strike out the whole paragraph, anguing that the wine calture of this country, if properly encouraged, would be a great interest, taking the place of Italy, France and Madeira. He hoped therefore, that a heavy hand would not be placed on that infant, lest it should become deformed.

Mr. Monnitz (VI.) contended that the wine interest was properly one-ownspect in the bird, only five cents per callon being imposed on wine, while \$2 is imposed on whisky.

The rotion of Mr. Stevens was further allocated by Messis, Bidwell, Higby, McKher, Kelley, Chrik (Ohle), and Wright. Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) spoke in favor of making the tax

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) spoke in favor of making the tax
ten ceats per gailon.

Mr. Stalland opposed that, but was in favor of the
tax reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Stallar spoke in favor of cheap wine on account of
its mosal and physical influence on the population.

Mr. Prace protested against the idea of the winedrinking people of France being more moral or healthy
than the water-drinking people of the United States.

He did not see why whisky, the poor man's beverage,
should be taxed \$2 a gailon.

After adiscussion extending over an hour, Mr. Stevens's
motion sas lost, and the paragraph in reference to wine
stands as above reported. The fine for fraudulently
evading the tax on made up wines was increased from
\$100 to \$100.

The pragraph imposing a tax of five per cent on thread, was amraded by adding the words " and twine."

Mr. EANDALL Pa.) moved to amend the paragraph in reference to shoemakers by extending the limit of exemption from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Mr. Allex (Mass.) moved to reduce the tax on boots and sheet from two to one per cent.

Both amendments were rejected.

Mr. MERSE (Pa.) moved to amend by making the tax only on the amount of manufactures in excess of \$1,000.

Mr. STEVENS moved to extend the limit of exemption to \$1,500.

Mr. Brandeger (Conn.) said it was a judicial question, and moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Randall, [Pa.] said it was not a judicial but a Constitutional question.

Mr. LeBlond (Ohio) said that it should be referred with instructions to report back favorably at any time.

Mr. Brander it to the paragraphs in regard to boots and shoes, and ready-made clothing, &c.

The Committee having passed from the latter paragraph, thus disposing of five pages of the bill, rose, when it was ordered that the evening sessions should be devoted exclusively to the Tax bill.

The yeas and mays being taken on the reference resulter in Yeas 86; Nays 30—so the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate's amendments to the House joint resolution to carry into immediate effect the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy were taken up.

until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

Mr. SCHENCE (Ohio) opposed the amendment, and after some discussion the amendments were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate amendment to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PENSIONS.

A number of private pension bills were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PASSPORTS.

The Senate's amendments to the bill relating to passports were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ports were referred to the Committee on the January.

FORTHFIGATIONS.

The Senate's amendments to the Fortification bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

NAVAL.

The Senate bill to authorize the appointment of an additional Secretary of the Navy was taken up, when Mr. Rice (Mass.) moved the previous question on its passage, which was seconded, and the main question ordered.

The House at 5 o clock adjourned.

THE PENIANS.

Seizure of Arms at Brie, Pa. - Eighty-seven Cases Belonging to the Roberts Faction Falt | THE SPANISH VESSELS BADLY SHATTERED. Into the Hands of the United States Authorities-Affairs at Eastport, Me.

ERIE, Pa., May 20, 1863.

Eighty-seven cases of arms were seized in this city or Saturday night. They are the property of the Fenian Senate in New-York.

They were shipped to this port consigned to J. F. Cronin, auctioneer, who is Head Center of this County, and marked "Hardware and Agricultural Implements." The Provost-Marshal-General will arrive to-merrow to investi-

There is no excitement. A company of the Fourth Regular Artillery are guarding the arms.

To the Associated Press.

EASTFORT, Me., Monday, May 21, 1806.

The store of Warron Hathaway, agent of the Eastern Express, was boken open on Saturday night, supposed for the purpose of getting property owned by the Fenians, which had been attached for debt due parries here.

Major Sinnott and 10 or 12 Fenians, all that were left here, disappeared on Saturday night; also some of their boats, which had been attached for debts.

THE TORNADO AT ROCHESTER. Wholesale Destruction of Property-A Church Struck by Lightning - Many Persons In-

hothester, N. Y. Monday, May 21, 1806.

The damage by the storm here yes enday afternoon was very great. The loss may be estimated by tens of thousands of dollars. Buildings were unroofed, windows destroyed, young tracs and plants cut down by the hail, and graciens wholly mined. The nurseries and green houses suffered much. The storm covered on area of four miles, but the hail was limited to about two miles. Hallstones of more than an inch in diameter covered the ground.

They cut the limbs from the trees, and killed thousands of birds who had taken refuge in the follage. Several children were injured by the hail, and a number of animals were killed. The lightning struck the stone chapel in Mount Hope Cemetery, where many people had taken refuge, but none were severely injured. The building was somewhat damaged.

St. Mary's Hospial was partly unroofed. The glass

somewhat damaged.

St. Mary's Hospital was partly unroofed. The glass manufacturing establishment of the Rochester Chemical Works was partly demolished, involving a large loss of glass. The storekeepers opened their stores on Sunday evening, to chable the citizens to get materials to make their houses tenable for the night.

FROM THE PACIFIC. Various Items - Harkets - Australian News - Dis-

covery of Gold Fields.

Covery of Gold Fields.

San Francisco. Saturday. May 19, 1806.

The bark Yokohami, Capt. Comperius, from antavia, has arrived, bringing 749,500 pounds of sugar at 2,446 bags of coffee.

Stephen Maxwell, second mate of the whale ship Jeseph Maxwell, ef New-Bedford, was drowned at sea April 19.

The steamer Golden City, Capt. Warkins, has sailed for Panama, carrying \$1,224,571 in treasure, of which \$50,1006 is for New-York.

The dry goods market is unsettled. Wheat drooping. Provisions with the exception of bacon, are dull. The tendency of mining stocks is downward; Yellow Jacket, \$722; Chollar Potosi, \$325; Ophir, \$410; Belcher, \$370; Imperial, \$130.

San Francisco. May 20, 1806.

Savannah on Saturday with the General Conference of the African Methodist Charch, composed of colored elergy men from Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. Three members declared that the interests of the freedmen demand a continuance of the Bureau for the present. Three others testified to instances of malfeasance of bureau agents in South Carolina—poor, ignorant blacks having been deprived of the fruits of their labors and cruelly punished. Mr. Steadman, in conclusion, urged the importance of sustaining kind feeling with late masters, assured that Government would see justice done the freedmen.

The trial of John Gallagher for the murder of Denni Cokeley commenced in the Supreme Court to-day. Gallagher kept a bar-toom on Washington-st., and on the 7th of December last a difficulty.

Death of Dr. W. Wilson.

BETHLEUFM, Pa., Monday, May 21, 1865. Dr. William Wilson, an enterprising and distinguish-itizen of Bethleheim, died at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day. Hansesurg, Pa., May 21, 1866.
A large portion of the tunnel on the Mount Joy brane
the Pennsylvania Railroad feli in yesierday. No perse
known to have been in the tunnel at the time.

O'ITAWA C. W., Monday, May 21, 1866. Mr. John Gult, brother to the Hon, A. F. Gult, Financ Minister, dropped dead of apoplexy to-day, while visitis the Parliament buildings.

Newark Monday May 21, 1866.
A Germar driver of a lagor-beer waron was killed in a affray at a pie-sic at Roseville Park, in this city, this after noon, by being struck in the head with a mailet. Thre

Bridges Washed Away on the Georgia State Railroad. Acturate, Ga., Monday, May 21, 1962.

Bridges on the Georgia State Railroad, between Dalton and Chattanooga, have been washed away by heavy rains. The disaster interfers seriously with the transportation to and from the Western States with Georgia.

JOSEPH PIGGOT. The death of this old and estimable citizen removes

ne more of the few old Knickerbockers of this city. Joseph Piggot was born Jan. 1, 1779, and died (on the 19th inst. He was the eldest son of Robert Piggot, who died in the year 1824, and was interred in St. Paul's Churchyard. the proceeds of property comprehended in the scope of the acts of July and August, 1861, inasmuch as that fact is not distinctly shown by the certificates of distribution and ease of July and August, 1861, inasmuch as that fact is not distinctly shown by the certificates of distribution and the secondary of the

SOUTH AMERICA.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PERO

SPANISH ATTACK ON CALLAO.

The Fleet Driven off after Four Hours Bom-

ADMIRAL NUNEZ MORTALLY WOUNDED. Kpanish Loss, 300-Pernvian, 100.

Temporary Raising of the Blockade of Valà paraiso.

Affairs on the Isthmus.

The steamship Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall on the 13th inst., with mails, specie and passengers, arrived on Monday morning. The following is her specie list:

PANAMA, May 12, 1806. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chilicarrived in Panama Bay on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Valparaise to the 17th and from Callao to the 28th of April. I am again placed under obligations to Purser Stewart for late files of South American papers.

The people of Valparaiso had entirely recovered from the panic into which they were naturally enough thrown by the recent bombardment of the city. Business was being gradually resumed, though, of course, a considerable length of time would clapse before the merchants and tradesmen would be able to fully recover from their temporary embarrassment. The shipping business, however, was remarkably active. A large number of charters had been effected, principally of British vessels, to load for Europe and Australia.

Owing to the heavy dispatch of merchandise from the

Custom-House and Government store-houses in Valpa

raise during the few days of grace allowed previous to the bombardment, the Government realized a sum of money quite sufficient to reimburse it for the losses indicted by the Spanish. It is an ascertained fact that almost the entire quantity of goods and property destroyed, belonged to ign residents, and that while the actual loss to the Government was little or nothing, the foceigners suffered

Mr. Hyrococc Nelsona correlated a ledit second mate of the whole skip Joseph Grant States and Committee of the correspondence between the Secretary of States and Committee of the Committee on Committee of the Committee of Committee on Linking States and Linking St

from port to port, only with the noble (!) and and purpose of receiving and giving balls on board? If these formidable vessels are not in the South Pacific to protect English interests and lives from the brutish Vandalic outrages of such a nation as Spain, what are they for? The British residents here have been quite as secure in the protection of the country, and England has no territory, and apparently no rights, to defend in these waters. "Thus in the strongest terms do the unfortunate Englishmen reprove their Government.

To the great relief of all concerned, Mendez Nuñez promulgated a decree on the 14th of April, temporarily raising the blockade of Valparaiso. The following note was consequently addressed to Commodore Rogers, commanding the American squadron:

FRIGATE NUMANCIA, Road of Valparaise, April 14, 1866.

FRIGATE NUMANCIA, Road of Vatperaiso, PRIGATE NUMANCIA, Road of Vatperaiso, Sin: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that from to-day, and for the time being, the blockade of the port of Valparaise is raised.

I take advantage of the present opportunity of reherating to your Excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

CASTO MENDEZ NUMEZ.

To Commodore ROGERS, U. S. steamer Vandertiit.

On the afterneon of the above day the entire Spanish fleet slowly steamed out of the harbor of Valparaiso. Whether its place of destination was then known to Commodore Rodgers, et not, I am numble to say, but, ever active in the protection of American interests—so far as practi-

transferred from Chili to Peru. The entire fleet under the command of Nufez arrived at Callao on the 26th ult. The squadron is composed of the frigates Numanoia, 49 guns; Of the 276 guns with which the Spanianis propose to oper-

and from the above date the port was declared to be in a state of blockade by Her Maiesty's dect.

Six days only were allowed for the loading and clears ance of all neutral vessels then in the harbor, and after the expiration of that time nothing would be allowed to depart except in balast. In his communication to the consular body, Nuñez definitely stated that he would proceed to the bombardment of Callao at an early day. He gave the inhabitants of that city until Tuesday, May I, to effect the removal of themselves and valuables, declaring that the Peruvian Government would alone be responsible for what might occur after that date. When the mail steamer left, on the 28th uit, the Spanish vessels were already being prepared for action. The foreign shipping had removed anchorage to a point beyond the range of guns from ship and shore.

The Peruvians did not seem to be at all surprised at the appearance of their enemy's fleet, but had gone to work

appearance of their enemy's fleet, but had gone to work with great vigor to finish their preparations for receiving with great vigor to finish their preparations for receiving the foe. The Peruvians really possess guns of greater caliber and longer range than the Spanish. They are mounted in advantageous situations, but, I understand, are illy protected from the shells of the enemy. Yet, if the 500,000 bars of guano seized by the Government for military purposes were disposed of with good indigment, the land batteries and forts could be rendered almost impregnable against an attack from the sea. If the men who man the batteries stand up to their work, the chances are that the conflict will be a close one, and not a offe-sided affair as at Valparaiso.

modore Rodgers, or not, I am unable to say, but, ever active in the protection of American interests—so far as practicable—he prepared, after a short interval, to follow it. When 10 hours at sea he met Admiral Pearson, who was making haste to Valpamiso, on board the Suwance. The Admiral proposed following on the Powhatan, as soon as she could be coaled for the trip.

Immediately after the blockade was raised the Chilian Government declared all special orders and regulations in regard to the entry of vessels in the ports of the country to be repealed and annualled. The old Custom-house laws are again enforced.

PERU.